National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Director, Charting and Geodetic Services (N/CG2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Formerly C&GS 77, 1st Ed., Apr. 1916; C-1916-164

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Nautical Chart Catalog No. I, Panel C

12260 LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA

CHESAPEAKE BAY

NORTHERN PART

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:197,250 at Lat. 39°00'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
Cove Point	(38°23'N/76°23'W)	2.0	1.5	0.3	4.0
Bloody Point Bar Light	(38°30'N/76°24'W)	1.6	1.3	0.2	4.0
Sandy Point	(38°31'N/76°29'W)	1.6	1.3	0.3	4.0
Pooles Island	(39°13'N/76°15'W)	1.8	1.5	0.3	5.0

(MLW)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):
AERO Aeronautical; Al alternating; Bk black; Bn beacon; C con; DA diaphone; F fl fixed equal interval (sec); Fl flashing; Gp Bkn group flashing (sec); Iso isophase; Mo(A) Morse code letter A; Oc occulting; Or orange; Q quick; R red; Ra Ref radar reflector; Siren; Vi violet; W white; Y yellow; Gp group; Int interval; m minutes; MICRO TR microwave transponder; Mo(K) Morse code letter K; Oc(2+3) 10 sec occulting group of 2 and 3 flashes; Ra Ref radar reflector; RACON radar beacon; RC radiobeacon; Ra Trans radar transponder; sec seconds; SEC sector; Sect sectors; Vis visible

Bottom Characteristics:
Bld boulders; Co conch; Cy clay; Gvl gravel; M mud; Oys oyster; S sand; Sh shells; Spk speckled; Stk stones; Wd weeds; Wh white; Y yellow; bk broken; G green; gy gray; Gy Gray; Grn green; M mud; R red; S sand; sft soft; stk stiff; Wh white; Y yellow

Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized; Obsn observation; PD position doubtful; Subm submerged; ED existence doubtful; PA position approximate; Rep reported; Obstr obstruction; or shoal (warp) (less to this depth indicated); (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Charting and Geodetic Services with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION
Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and Defense Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙Accurate location) ⊙Approximate location)

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS
The National Weather Service stations listed below, provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Heathsville, Va	WXM-57	162.40 MHz
Baltimore, Md.	KEC-83	162.40 MHz
Salisbury, Md.	KEC-92	162.475 MHz
Washington, D.C. (Manassas, Va.)	KHB-36	162.55 MHz

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

RACING BUOYS
Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other privately maintained buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

SMALL CRAFT WARNINGS
During the boating season small-craft warnings will be displayed from sunrise to sunset on Maryland Marine Police Cruisers while underway in Maryland waters of the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

DANGER AREAS
Firing danger and test areas, marking these areas are not shown on this chart. See large scale charts.

CAUTION
This chart is not intended for use in navigating the tributaries of Chesapeake Bay and the aids to navigation maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard are not charted in these waters.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY 100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9960 99,600 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS (Not individual station letter designators)
M Master
W Secondary
X Secondary
Y Secondary
Z Secondary
EXAMPLE 9960-X

RATES ON THIS CHART
9960-X 9960-Y 9960-Z

The Loran-C correction tables published by the Defense Mapping Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the 1 nautical mile accuracy criteria established by U.S. Coast Guard Mariners, however, are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83) and is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) for practical plotting purposes. Positions referred to the North American 1927 Datum do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.

ARTICULATED AIDS
An articulated aid to navigation consists of a pipe structure that oscillates around a universal coupling connected to a sinker. The structure is kept upright by the buoyancy of a submerged flotation chamber. It is designed primarily to mark narrow channels in depths of up to 60 feet. All articulated aids are labelled "Art".

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 3. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information customized for the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, VA, or the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Baltimore, MD.

Restricted regulation section numbers.
Additional general instructions supplementing 207.100 may be found in Chapter 7, U.S. Coast Pilot 3.

NOTE B
Small craft operators are advised to use extreme caution in the vicinity of SEVEN FOOT KNOLL LIGHT, shown in lattice tower report been reported damaged by ships' vessels including the outboard channels.

NOTE C
CHESAPEAKE BAY CHANNELS
The controlling depth in the channels north of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge (38°59'30"N, 76°22'30"W) are shown on tabulations printed on large scale charts and are not indicated hereon.

NOTE D
Fl R 12sec 100ft 8M night during fog; Aero beacon

Fl R 6sec 100ft 8M night during fog; Aero beacon

Iso R 6s 184ft

Fl R 6sec 100ft 8M night during fog; Aero beacon

Fl R 6sec 100ft 8M night during fog; Aero beacon

Fl R 6sec 100ft 8M night during fog; Aero beacon